1: Jenness--237 (1913-16) 1922 Copper Eskimo
116, 186

"The Copper Eskimos have not escaped that weakness of every people, cultured or uncultured, viz., a certain insularity and narrow-mindedness that exhibits itself in the constant laudation of themselves and their own ways and the depreciation of other communities. It is a kind of personal vanity enlarged to embrace the group or tribe, and personal vanity is common even among Eskimos. Uloksak sent us a special invitation to attend at the dance-house when he was going to dance, and the women delighted to appear at our station dressed in all the finery they could muster. There are fashions in clothing as imperative as any fashions among us, and here as everywhere you cannot have fine birds without fine feathers. A man (or woman) of fashion and influence should possess, besides two suits of everyday working clothes, one for summer and one for winter, a thick set of heavy winter clothing for travelling and visiting, and a lighter set of short-haired summer skins ornamented with coloured bands and insertions, fringes and appendages of various kinds, to wear in the dance-house on ceremonial occasions. On its social side the same vanity appears in the frequency with which they extol their own virtues and decry those of their neighbours. Dolphin and Union strait natives would often say to us, 'We are good people, we never steal. It is the Coppermine river people who steal.' Higilak tried hard to persuade me that the Noahognik and Prince Albert sound natives swarmed with vermin, but her people, the Puivlik Eskimos, were absolutely free. Nevertheless the very simplicity and naivete of their vanity rendered it more amusing than obnoxious."

2: Stefansson--234 (1908-12) 1914 Copper Eskimo
186, 117

"Opinions of other Groups. Contrary to all groups seen before, they speak favorably of all those people of whom they have any knowledge. They seem to have no knowledge of Avoak or Kittegaryuit. Of the Itkilliks they know, but they say 'We do not know what sort of people they are, for we have never seen them.' "

3: Rasmussen--240 (c. 1923) 1932 Copper Eskimo
116, 186, 539, 831

"Meetings with strange tribes.
Those who became white men.

There was once a woman who would not have a husband. Her family let dogs copulate with her. They took her out to an island, where the dogs then made her pregnant. After that she gave birth to white men. Before that there had been no white men."

11: Stefansson--178-179 (1908-1912) 1913 Copper Eskimo
116, 186, 829

"Of course, the tribes who lived farther east [JMR: i.e. of Dolphin and Union Strait] would also be [179] glad to see us, and would treat us well, unless we went too far to the east and fell in with the Netsilik Eskimo (King William Island), who are wicked, treacherous people who--strange to say--have no chins. Beyond them, they had heard, lived white men (Kablunat), of whom, no doubt, we had never heard, seeing we came from the west, and the white men are farthest of all people to the east. They are said to have various physical deformities; they had heard that some of them had one eye in the middle of the forehead, but of this they were not sure, because stories that come from afar are always doubtful. The white men were said to be of a strangely eccentric disposition; when they gave anything to an Eskimo they would take no pay for it, and they would not eat good, ordinary food, but subsisted on various things which a normal person could not think of forcing himself to swallow except in case of starvation. And this in spite of the fact that the white men could have better things to eat if they wanted to, for seals, whales, fish, and even caribou abound in their country."

11: Stefansson--182 (1908-1912) 1913 Copper Eskimo
116, 186, 619

"They had never seen white men, although they had heard about them the things they had told me last night; the Indians they had never seen, but they had seen traces of them on the mainland to the south where the musk-oxen are, and they knew by hearsay from the Coppermine River Eskimo that the Indians are treacherous, bloodthirsty people, wicked and great magicians--no greater magicians, it was said, than the white men, but more prone to use their power for evil purposes. To the east lived various Eskimo tribes (of whom they named over a dozen), all of whom were friendly. To the north, on Victoria Island, lived two tribes, their nearest neighbors and best friends."

22: Richardson--353 (1848-49) 1851 Copper Eskimo
116, 186

"The populous and turbulent bands which inhabit the estuary of the Mackenzie carry on a traffic with the Western Eskimos from the neighbourhood of Point Barrow and Beering's Straits, whom they meet midway on the coast; and though often at feud with the Kutchin have occasionally commercial relations also with them. But they who dwell to the eastward of Cape Bathurst communicate with none of their own nation except the families in their immediate vicinity, and speak of the distant Eskimos as of a bad people. The reputation of the Kablunaht or Kablunèt (white men) is superior among them to that of the remote tribes of their own nation. With the Alani-a-wok, as they term inland Indians, they have no intercourse whatever."